judicious censure passed by Aristotle, ®e part. AH.

long since, upon Deraocritus, but substitute as it were *yriip®* gvXcvqv fe/owoc, a carpenter's or artificer's wooden hand, moved by strings and wires, instead of a living hand.— They make a kind of dead and wooden world, as it were a carved statue, that hath nothing neither vital nor magical at all in it. Whereas to those, who are consider alive, it will plainly appear, that there is a mixture *of* life or plastic nature, together with mechanism, which runs through the whole corporeal universe.

And whereas it is pretended, not only that all corporeal phenomena may be sufficiently solved , without any final,vintending, awl di-cau&ality, but also that all other reason of -nature, besides the material and wteeha-are altogether unphilosophical^ the same Aristotle[a] ingeniously exposes the ridiculousness of this pretence after this manner : telling us, that it is just as if a carpenter, joiner, or carver should give thi& accaunt^ as the only satisfactory, of any artificial fabric or piece of carved ipaagery, ore

dpowog T®5 ogyyavoi* TO jasif icofcXow ryivtfa,

that because the instruments, axes aftdT hatchete* planes and chisels, happened to fall so and sa upon the timber* cutting it here and there, that therefore it was hollow in one place, and plain* in another, and the like ;; and by that means the whole canae to be of such a form. — For is it not aitoge-ther as absurd and ridiculous, for *mpm* t0 wider^ take[b] to give an account of the formaiti<» aiJ or-ga&izatioE, of the bodies of animal s^ by mere fortuitous meebajaism, without any jfinal or intending

*-Uln supra. [b] Viilc Cartes. Hbr. de Stoine, etda Formatiane Fee-tas: